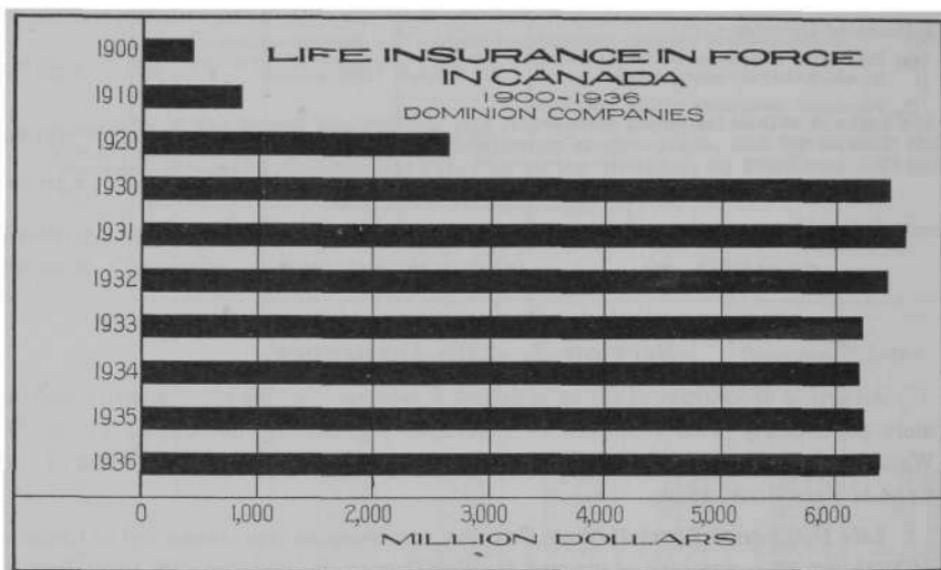


tion of Canada having more than doubled since 1919—an evidence of the general recognition of the value of life insurance for the adequate protection of dependants against misfortune. Notable also from these statistics is the fact that in this field British companies, the leaders in 1869, have fallen far behind the Canadian and the foreign companies. The total net amount of new insurance effected during the year 1935 was \$588,353,277,\* as compared with \$595,194,820 in 1934, \$578,585,659 in 1933, \$653,249,366 in 1932, \$782,716,064 in 1931, \$884,749,748 in 1930 and \$978,141,485 in 1929, while the premiums paid were \$200,157,567, as compared with \$202,583,536 in 1934, \$206,954,224 in 1933, \$216,132,957 in 1932, \$225,100,571 in 1931, \$220,523,727 in 1930, and \$210,728,479 in 1929.

The following diagram shows the rapid increase of life insurance in force in companies licensed by the Dominion between 1900 and 1930, and the gradual but steady improvement which has taken place between 1934 and 1936.



In Table 9 detailed statistics are given of the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies, respectively, by companies, in 1935, while Table 10 is a summary showing the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies for the past 5 years. Table 11 shows the ordinary and industrial policies in force and effected during the year ended Dec. 31, 1935. Table 12 gives the insurance death rates by classes of companies, and Tables 13, 14 and 15 show, respectively, the assets, liabilities, cash income, and expenditure of Canadian and other life insurance companies for the years 1931-35. Statistics of Dominion fraternal insurance are given in Table 16 and of Dominion and provincial insurance combined in Table 17, which shows that on Dec. 31, 1935, the total life insurance in force in Canada was \$6,579,120,275.

\*The net amount of new insurance effected in 1936 was \$616,549,404 according to preliminary figures.